

### REMARKS

Claims 1-20 were presented for examination, are pending and are rejected.

Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

#### Objections to the Disclosure

The disclosure has been objected to because of certain informalities, and has been corrected as specifically required by the Examiner. In paragraph 23, "benders" has been changed to "binders," and "pre-centered" has been changed to "pre-sintered." Therefore the objections should be withdrawn.

#### The 35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph Rejections

Claims 10, 11 and 18 are rejected as being indefinite. Claim 10 has been amended as suggested by the Examiner. The rejections of claims 11 and 18 are respectively traversed because neither claim recites the term "alcohol." Claim 14; however, has also been amended consonant with claim 10. Therefore the rejection should be withdrawn.

#### The 35 U.S.C. § 112 First Paragraph Rejections

Claims 1-5 are rejected as lacking enablement.

The Examiner has indicated that the specification is enabled for a process wherein a powder is applied to a substrate to form a film. Claim 1 has been amended to

recite that the solution comprises a powder. Claims 2-5 depend from claim 1.

Therefore the rejection should be withdrawn.

The 35 U.S.C. § 102 Rejections

Claims 1, 2, 6-14, 17 and 18 are rejected as being anticipated by Fox et al. The rejection is respectfully traversed.

Fox et al. describes a metal infusion technique, not a technique for coating a ceramic oxide or tape substrate with a ceramic powder. Claims 1 and 17 have been amended to recite that a ceramic coating is applied to a ceramic oxide or tape substrate. Claims 2 and 6-14 depend from claim 1. Claim 18 depends from claim 17. Therefore the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 1, 2, 6-9, 11-13 and 17 are rejected as being anticipated by Krstic et al. The rejection is respectfully traversed.

Krystic et al. does not teach the use of an atomizer to cast a ceramic containing solution onto a ceramic oxide or tape substrate. The term "spraying," as used in the reference, does not imply the use of an atomizer, which means that the technique taught in the reference would apply larger droplets than would be produced by an atomizer. Further, the reference does not teach that the substrate is pre-sintered. Claims 1 and 17 recite providing a pre-sintered substrate that includes ceramic oxide or tape and casting a preformed ceramic powder solution onto the substrate with an

atomizer. Claim 2, 6-9, 11-13 depend from claim 1. Therefore the rejection should be withdrawn.

#### The 35 U.S.C. § 103 Rejections

Claims 1-3, 6-15, and 17-19 are rejected as being unpatentable over Fox et al. in view of Troczynski et al. The rejection is respectfully traversed.

As discussed above, claim 1 and 17 have been amended to overcome Fox et al. by reciting the use of an atomizer to apply a ceramic coating to a ceramic oxide or tape substrate. The secondary reference is directed to a process of preparing chemically bonded composite hydroxide ceramics by exposing a thermally treated hydroxide ceramic to phosphate reagent and subsequent heat treating the resulting system to initiate a rapid chemical bonding reaction. The secondary reference fails to teach the use of an atomizer to apply a ceramic coating to a ceramic oxide or tape substrate. Claims 2, 3 and 6-15 depend from claim 1. Claims 18 and 19 depend from claim 17. Therefore the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 1, 2, 4-14, 16-18 and 20 are rejected as being unpatentable over Fox et al. in view of Eberspacher et al. The rejection is respectfully traversed.

As discussed above, claim 1 and 17 have been amended to overcome Fox et al. by reciting the use of an atomizer to apply a ceramic coating to a ceramic oxide or tape substrate. The secondary reference is directed to method for preparing materials in particulate and bulk forms is disclosed. Particulate materials prepared by the method

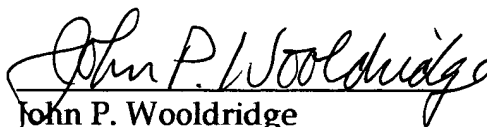
include for example single-phase, mixed-metal oxide materials; multi-phase, mixed-metal materials comprising a metal oxide; and multinary metal materials. Eberspacher et al. discusses atomizing source materials and introducing the atomized source materials into an environment where they react to form multi-phase, mixed-metal particles. Eberspacher et al. fails to teach the use of an atomizer to apply a ceramic coating to a ceramic oxide or tape substrate. Claims 2, 4-14 and 16 depend from claim 1. Claims 18 and 20 depend from claim 17. Therefore the rejection should be withdrawn.

### Conclusions

It is submitted that this application is in condition for allowance based on claims 1-20 in view of the amendments thereto and the foregoing comments.

If any impediments remain to prompt allowance of the case, please contact the undersigned at 808-270-1011.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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